THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 716

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

The Cargo of the ship Eliza,

Captain Borrowdale, from St. Ubes,

Consisting of

11,000 bushels of Salt.

Wm. WILSON.

N. B. The Eliza is in the river, and shortly expected up.

November 2.

William Hartshorne & Sons

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

30 bbls. Loaf Sugar,

40 do. Prime Beef,

100 dozen long and short Gloves,

They have also on hand,

A complete assortment of

PHILADELPHIA, MARYLAND, AND SWEDISH

BAR IRON,

together with a quantity of NAIL RODS, of all sizes.

Alex. 11th mo. 2d, 1797.

JUST RECEIVED;

AND FOR SALE BY

Dempsey, Harris, & Co.

A quantity of Dry White Lead in casks, containing 5 cwt. each.—also,

Spanish Brown, Red Lead, & Yellow Ochre,

Oils and Varnishes,

Brushes and Pencils,

With most articles in the Drug and Paint line.

October 3. tf

L. & C. POWELL,

Have just received per the schooner Exchange from Madeira, and now offer for sale at a low price,

ELEVEN PIPES, NINE HOGSHEADS, AND EIGHTEEN QUARTER CASKS

MADEIRA WINE,

A part of which is London Particular, old, and of very superior quality.

October 7. tf

CHARLES LOVE,

At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation, which he will sell by the piece, or package only, at an unusually low advance, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.—He has also a considerable supply of

West-India Produce,

some

New England Goods,

and a quantity of

Whiskey in hogsheads.

☞ He will store, or purchase, FLOUR at the market price.

September 28.

Wm. B. Magruder & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ship Altemark, Captain John Lemmon, from Liverpool, part of their

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect the remainder by the Fair Virginian, from London, which will make their assortment very general and complete.

George-town, Sept. 19.

BENNETT & WATTS,

HAVE RECEIVED.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they offer for sale on moderate terms.

The following are a part.

Superfine Cloaths,

Kerseymeres,

Swandowns,

Second and common cloths, coatings, and plains of every description,

Swanskin, flannels, and baizes,

Hosiery, amongst which are a few dozen German town milled yarn and worsted socks,

Florentine sattin, striped, plain, and twilled,

Ladies' sattins and luteestrings of various colours,

Modes, polongs, farsnets, and Persians,

Sattin work, and common tambour'd muslins,

A neat assortment of India, book, and jaconet muslins,

Chintze and calicoes,

Muffs and tippets,

English, Morocco, and kid slippers and sandals

White sattin slippers,

Cambricks and long lawns,

Dimities, muslinets, Marseilles quiltings,

Diapers, and diaper table cloths,

Bombaseens, bombasettes, wildbores, durants, &c.

Brunswick and fancy cords,

Marseilles and cotton counterpanes,

Gentlemen's and Servants' buckskin breeches and gloves,

Short and long kid gloves,

A handsome assortment of black and white silk do.

Laces and edgings,

Feathers,

Sattin beaver hats,

Mens' fashionable English hats,

Furniture cottons, fringes, line and tassels,

Irish linens and sheetings, white and brown ticklenburgs,

British oznaburgs and sacking,

Russia sheeting, duck, and sail canvas,

Drills,

Negro cottons, baftahicks, and kerseys,

Rose and duffel blankets and rugs,

Fox colour'd, white and spotted ermines,

Andirons, shovels and tongs,

Brass and iron fenders,

Cinder shovels,

Bellows's,

Coal hods,

Nails and brads,

Crowley and German steel in faggots,

Spades and shovels,

Box coffee mills,

A few dozen white and green ivory knives and forks,

Tea trays and waiters,

Pewter in casks,

Writing paper,

Quills and ink powder,

English and American playing cards,

Sweeping, scrubbing, shoe, and horse brushes,

Loaf and brown sugar,

Young hyson, hyson, hyson skin, and somchong teas, of the first quality,

Coffee,

Spinning cotton,

Soal leather, &c. &c. &c.

October 21.

GEO. CLEMENTSON,

HAS RECEIVED,

BY THE SHIP BRUNSKILL, FROM WHITEHAVEN,

Napped Cottons, Plaidings,

Linzey and Jerseys, Duffels, Silk Rugs, Yarn Hose, Oznaburgs, Sacking, Irish Linens, Calicoes, Nuns, Oznaburg, and Shoe Threads, Felt Hats, Fools cap and Post Paper, Horn and Ivory Combs, Cutlery, Garden Spades, Frying pans, Sad irons, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. Nails, broad Hoes, Earthenware, and Seine Twine.—Which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the package.

He has also for sale,

GLASS WARE in casks,

And about 500 doz. QUART BOTTLES.

October 12.

Havanna Sugar, Molasses, and Segars.

100 barrels prime quality Sugar,

100 hogsheads Molasses,

And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the schooner Mary from Havanna, and will be sold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

August 29. tf

FALL GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

IN THE SHIP ALEXANDRIA, CAPT. LEMMON FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extensive Assortment of

Woolens, Hardware, Manchester Goods, &c. &c.

Which are ready for sale on the usual credit to punctual customers.

☞ They daily expect their

London Goods,

in the Fair Virginian.

September 30.

For Sale by COATS RIDGWAY,

AT HIS STORE, CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Hollands Gin in pipes and casks,

French Brandy,

W. I. and N. E. Rum,

Coffee,

Hyson and Hyson skin Teas,

Loaf and Brown Sugars,

Port Wine in quarter casks,

Molasses in hhds. and bbls.

White and Brown Soap,

Coarse and Fine Salt,

Soal Leather,

Pepper and Allspice,

London & Philadelphia Porter in bbls.

Claret in boxes,

3,000lb. James River Tobacco,

And a quantity of Coal.

And 30 Quarter-casks of

GUN POWDER.

Also,

A few Dry Goods,

which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

October 17.

WM. I. HALL,

Has received by the Ship Brunskill,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL.

And many packages that would answer the West-India market, entitled to the drawback.

He has also on hand,

Hats by the box—coarse and fine,

Nails by the cask, from 3d to 20d.

Small boxes of well assorted Hardware,

Seine Twine,

Do. Rope,

Brace Rope,

Grind Stones,

Sad Iron,

Crates of Earthenware,

Boxes of Glass Ware,

An excellent assortment of

Saddlery & Cutlery,

Anvils, Frying-pans, Spades, Grates, &c.

Which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Prince Street, October 19.

WILLIAM HODGSON

IS NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Brunskill from Whitehaven,

AND FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE ONLY,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Also Nails of all kinds, Shot, Lead; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 10, & 12 by 16 Crown Window Glass; a few pair of elegant Looking Glasses; Candles and Soap in boxes, Bottled Porter in casks, Earthen Ware in crates, Bottled Mustard in small boxes, Sail Canvas, Carpets and Carpeting; a few elegant Marble Chimney Pieces, with suitable wood Decorations, and Hearth Stones; a few complete Patent Kitchen Ranges, with Perpetual Ovens; Anvils & Vices; Grindstones, and about

5,000 bushels Fine Salt.

October 20. 1797.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows,

about 28 years of age, have been used to plantation business. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

At Ravensworth, Fairfax county.

ALSO,

A quantity of Orchard Grass Seed.

December 14. December 21.

GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET, HAS RECEIVED,

White Russia Sheeting,

Drilling and Ravens Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former stock of Goods, render his assortment general.

Having some time ago advertised those indebted to me to come forward and settle their accounts, and some of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no further indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to sell only for cash, or produce at the market price.

G. H.

September 28.

For Sale,

The Schooner

LUCY,

OF BOSTON:

Burthen 110 tons—she sails fast, is equipped for a voyage, and well calculated for the West India trade: also to carry live stock and lumber on deck. She may be seen at Harper's wharf.—Apply to Captain Oaks on board, or to the subscriber,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

50 bbls Boston prime Beef,

10 pipes French Brandy—50 boxes Chocolate—30 barrels tanner's oil—100 barrels white and brown sugars—100 barrels rum—20 barrels vinegar—1 bale Russia sheeting—1 do. India cotton sheeting—2 do. tow cloth—20 do. pepper and pimento—1 box gun-powder tea—1 do. nutmegs—1 do. cloves—1 do. rhubarb—1 do. opium—1 do. gum myrrh—1 do. aloes—1 do. gum galbanum—500 wt. Peruvian bark.

ALSO,

A QUANTITY OF

Cheese, Potatoes, Apples, Cyder, &c &c.

JOHN C. LADD.

October 24.

The Subscribers

HAVE FOR SALE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

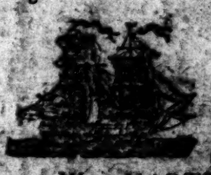
Muscovado Sugar in hhds.

and bbls. Loaf Sugar in do. New-England and West India Rum in do. Coffee in hhds. and bags, Sherry and Malaga Wine in quarter casks, James River Tobacco and Coal, coarse and fine Salt, a complete assortment of Bar Iron, Steel Nail and Spike rods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef

in good order.



The Schooner

Dolphin

Will take a freight for Philadelphia or New-York.—Apply to the captain on board, or

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

September 23.

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS;

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as usual,

Stills of different sizes,

Walk, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,

Bell English Brass do. of different sizes,

Counter Scales and Beams,

Copper, pewter, and tin measures,

An assortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ship Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of

Strong Copper in sheets and bottoms,

suitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the best manner, and sold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper suitable for spouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.—The highest price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 18. 6mep.

Take Notice,

THAT I forewarn all persons from climbing over my fences, or going through my grounds on Hunting there—I will prosecute such as do it in future.

R. T. HOOE.

October 17. 4w

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

MERCANTILE.

The following commercially important paper is translated for the New-York Argus from the "Courrier Maritime du Havre," received by the Fabius, Capt. Desvernes.

ADDRESS

Of the Merchants of Havre de Grace, to the Legislative Body.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

FOR a long time we have addressed our petition to heaven for the re-establishment of a peace, without which the regeneration of the French commerce is impracticable. In vain is the legislative body calumniated and accused of retarding the fortunate epocha; we well know with how much zeal the representatives of the people have ratified the different treaties which the directory have submitted to their sanction. We have no intention of drawing aside the dark veil of the Machievalian politics which have already several times broken or interrupted the present negociations.

Would, that the two powers, re united in principles and intentions, might accelerate a general peace.

But since the demon of war continues to assail us with his noxious blasts, it is necessary that you take into consideration the actual state of our commerce.

The neutrals alone are in possession of our external commerce, without them we should fail in articles of first necessity; for two years past they have flowed into our ports and supplied us in abundance—even the French have borrowed their flag, and under it navigated the seas.

The Americans, our allies, had preserved to that time all the reciprocal advantages from our treaty of Amity 1778. All our maritime regulations bent under the solemn contract. Never did the tribunals adopt for their rules and decisions, those laws which were not for them: since the commencement of the war, the government had not ordered that they should be confounded with the other neutrals. In fine, the arret of 12th Ventose, which the Citizen Pastoret has denounced to you as unconstitutional has appeared, without being submitted to your consideration, and immediately a fleet of cruisers darted on the American vessels, without even distinguishing those which were destined to French ports. They were disturbed in their navigation; they were conducted to our ports; they were dragged before the tribunals; they were denounced as Englishmen in disguise, and declared good prizes; not because their papers did not verify their neutrality, but because they had not the Role d'Equipage.

The Americans, however, were not held after they had presented the passport: they have never been seen in our ports with such a roll, because it had never been useful to them. In one word, they have been confiscated under the pretext of a formality to which all the other nations have been constantly subjected, but from which they had always been set free.

Citizens Representatives, it is time that this disastrous abuse of our commerce was put an end to, for it is easy to prove to you, that these Americans, which the cruisers call English, are friends who bring to France such commodities as appertain to neutrals and even to France. Thus the armers of those cruisers who have the impudence to address petitions to you in the names of the Merchants of the ports which they frequent, dare to pillage the property of their fellow-citizens, or at least of their good friends. The result of this piracy will be, to deprive us of their succours.

These privateer fitters, who usurp the title of armers and merchants, are no others than foreign persecutors of commerce; for the honest merchants have refused to be concerned in these kinds of expeditions ever since cruising has been a species of piracy.

But the greatest discouragement among the commercial people is, that the English, who judge that we wish to destroy the American friendship, and that our necessities press us towards other neutrals begin to follow our example:

They stop all neutral vessels which they meet with; they seize and confiscate their cargoes on the slightest suspicion that they are bound to a French port. The British frigates which blockade our ports disperse the greatest part of the neutral vessels, which present themselves in our bays. If we persevere in our system of injustice towards the Americans, we ought to expect that the English will imitate us against other people—and we are exposed to lose all, and the French commerce totally annihilated.

If your committee are not yet ready to make a report upon the arret of the 12th Ventose—we demand, Citizens Representatives, as urgent and essential, that you will provisionally suspend the sales and procedures against the Americans. This measure will not prejudice the rights of the cruizers, if they have any, if they have none, it will save the public treasury from damages and interests which will be demanded by the Americans who are unjustly condemned.

[*Here follows the signatures.*]

AN ACT OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

For regulating the trade to be carried on with the British possessions in India, by the ships of nations in amity with his majesty.

[19*th July*, 1797.]

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his late majesty king Charles the second, intitled, *An act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation*, it was enacted, that from and after the first day of December, one thousand six hundred and sixty, and from thence forward, no goods or commodities shall be imported into, or exported out of any lands, islands, plantations, or territories of his majesty belonging to or in his possession, or which may hereafter belong unto, or be in the possession of his majesty, his heirs and successors, in Asia, Africa, and America, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels, than such as do truly, and without fraud, belong unto the people of England or Ireland, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick, upon Tweed, or are the built of, and belonging to any of the lands, Islands, plantations or territories, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereof the master and three fourths of the mariners at least are English under certain penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned. And whereas it is expedient that the ships and vessels of countries and states in amity with his majesty, should be allowed to import goods and commodities into, and to export the same from the British territories in India, subject to certain restrictions and regulations: Be it therefore enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the passing of this act, and during the continuance of the exclusive trade of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and during the term for which the possessions of the British territories in India is secured to the said united company, it shall and may be lawful for the ships and vessels of countries and states in amity with his majesty, to import into, and export from the British possessions in India, such goods and commodities as they shall be permitted to import into, and export from, the said possessions by the directors of the said company, who are hereby directed to frame such regulations for carrying on the trade to and from the said possessions, and the countries and states in amity with his majesty, as shall seem to them most conducive to the interest and prosperity of the said British possessions in India, and of the British empire; and no ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of states or countries in amity with his majesty, shall be liable to seizure, confiscation, or other penalty, for exporting from, or importing into the said British possessions in India, any goods, or commodities, the importation and exportation of which respectively shall be permitted by the said regulations; any thing in the said herein before recited act, of the twelfth year of the reign of king Charles the second, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for the directors of the said united company to frame any regulations for the conduct of the said trade, which shall be inconsistent with any treaty or treaties which shall have been or may be entered into by his majesty, his heirs and successors, or any country or state in amity with his majesty, or which may be inconsistant with any act or acts of parliament which have been passed for the regulation of the trade and commerce of the said British territory in India.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That all such regulations as shall be framed by the said court of directors, for carrying on the trade to and from the British possessions in India, and the countries and states in amity with his majesty, shall be and they are hereby directed to be subject to the superintendance, direction, and controul of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, in the same manner as all acts, operations and concerns, which any wise relate to or concern the civil and military governments, and revenues of the British territories, and acquisitions in the East-Indies now are.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any general court of proprietors to alter or change, or to direct, or order, or authorise the altering or changing any resolution of the court of directors, or to rescind, revoke, suspend, or vary the same, in so far as the same relates to the intercourse of foreign nations in amity with his Majesty and the British territories in India.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

We have received a copy of the act of the British Parliament for carrying into effect the treaty with the United States. As this act is of immediate consequence to the merchants, we shall detail the whole in the commercial Advertiser. In the mean time we note the following particulars.

Sect. I. To have the benefit of the treaty, American vessels trading to Great-Britain must be owned by subjects of the United States—and the master and three fourth of the seamen must also be subjects of the United States.

Sect. II. Goods imported in such vessels must be such as are permitted to be brought from foreign countries, and pay the lowest duties imposed on imported goods.

Sect. III. Pig iron, bar iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, potash, pearlash, mahogany, masts, yards, bowsprits, staves and unmanufactured goods, the produce of the United States, may be imported on paying the customary duties, with or without the usual certificates.

Sect. IV. The duties on wheat, meal, flour, rye, barley, beer, or bigg, oat-, oatmeal, pease, beans and Indian corn, are to be regulated by the Table Dr. in the act of 31. George III.

Sect. V. Oil, blubber, whale fins, and spermaceti, may be imported, paying the customary duties on them when imported in British bottoms.

Sect. VI. Tobacco and snuff may be also imported, on paying the customary duties, and may be warehoused and exported under the usual regulations.

Sect. VII. Rice may be imported, on paying eight pence ready money per hundred, and may be warehoused under the joint lock] of the king and importer; and if imported into London, Bristol, Portsmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaster, Falmouth, Poole, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock or Port Glasgow, it may be landed without paying duty, and warehoused. If taken out for home consumption, it pays full duties. It may be exported duty free.

Sect. IX. Goods exported entitled to the usual drawbacks.

Sect. X. Foreign hemp and iron exported to the United States entitled to drawback.

Sect. XI. This section says the countervailing duty of ten per cent on goods imported in American bottoms—That is, ten per cent. is added to the duties now laid on goods imported in British bottoms—But this, by Sect. 12th. does not extend to the additional duties imposed the last session of Parliament. The ten per cent. is laid on the old duties.

Sect. XVII. A countervailing duty of two shillings a ton laid on American vessels, to take place January 5th, 1798.—This for the present extends only to vessels entering British ports in Europe.

EAST-INDIA NEWS.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

It is with much concern we relate the loss of the Hon. Company's armed schooner the Ganges, commanded by Mr. Wade, a branch pilot on this establishment. The particulars of this event are as follow:

The Ganges came to an anchor on the evening of the 11th current, in about six fathoms water, to the eastward of Lacam's Channel. The Laurel was then about four leagues distant further in the offing, in a south-easterly direction. About 8 o'clock at night, while M. Wade and his officers were on deck, a servant gave notice that a disagreeable smell of burning oil and smoke was perceptible in the cabin. On going below, the smoke appeared to be coming from aft. The gun room was immediately cleared, and on opening the scuttle of the after gun-room, the smoke rushed out with great violence, and plainly indicated that to be the quarter where the mischief lay.

Mr. Wade prudently directed all the cartridge powder that was in the gun-room and cabin to be quickly removed and carried forward, while himself, his officers, and the most active of his people, were employed in throwing buckets of water into the after gun-room. Their efforts were greatly impeded by the suffocating vapour that assailed them, which increased so much as soon to render it wholly impossible to continue below, and compelled Mr. Wade and those who were with him in the gun-room to make their way upon deck. The fire had now kindled into flame, and was bursting forth from the cabin windows; but Mr. Wade still indulged the hope of being able to get it under, and continued to employ every possible exertion for that purpose; but at the same time, as a measure of prudence, he directed his officers to get the boat out, and to keep her clear a little ahead of the schooner.

The boat was no sooner got over the side, than thirty or forty people impetuously leaped on board; and the officers found it indispensably necessary to put off, in order to prevent the boat from being further surcharged, for it was not without great danger that she carried the number, by which she was already crowded.

Mr. Wade, and those who had remained with the schooner, persevered in the most spirited exertions to extinguish the fire; but it gained ground in spite of all their efforts, and was rapidly extending from aft forward. The people, every moment in dread of the vessel blowing up crowded forward upon her bows, bowsprit, jib-boom, &c. In this alarming situation Mr. Wade with great composure and presence of mind, proceeded to prepare rafts. He exhorted the people not to despair, reminding them that their safety depended on their own exertions, and encouraging them to assist in their essential duty of making rafts. He, his two boatswains, and some others were stepping aft to cut away the mainmast that it might serve as a raft spar. At this instant, the fire communicated to the magazine, which exploded with great violence, tearing up the deck from the tafferel to several feet before the main-mast.

By this accident four men were killed, the second boatswain had his leg broken, and Mr. Wade was thrown several feet forward upon deck; he was severely bruised, and lay for some time insensible. At length, recovering himself, he found that the flames had nearly ceased, most of the parts that were on fire having blown up with the magazine; he was encouraged therefore to renew his efforts to save the remains of the schooner; but unfortunately a part of the burning materials had been carried up, by the explosion of the magazine into the main-top, and this communicating to the rigging, set the whole on fire, which falling down from time to time, rekindled the flame in various parts of the hull; and most of the water buckets and other implements, having been blown overboard, the exertions of the people became less effectual, and no hope now remained of being able to save any part of the wreck, that might serve as a raft for those who remained.

The flames extended over nearly the whole of the wreck left no time to deliberate, and but little for a last exertion. A sheep-pen, pieces of plank, spars, or whatever could be met with to answer the purpose, were lashed together, and put overboard as a raft. to which, all the men on board, amounting to forty-nine, were obliged to commit their safety. The poor boatswain who, from his broken leg, was unable almost to move, was assisted to the raft; and all hands having got hold, it was pushed from along side: but immediately before leaving the schooner, Mr. Wade had very judiciously ordered the cable to be cut. that as it was ebb tide, the wreck of the schooner and the raft might drift out together towards the Laurel, and that the light from the burning wreck might guide the boats from that ship in the tract to find them; for as they had fir-

ed guns of distress on the breaking out of the fire, and as they knew the light must be seen from the Laurel, they confided in her coming to their assistance.

The raft and the wreck continued drifting with the ebb tide, within pistol shot of each other, for about two hours, when the wreck suddenly went down: a circumstance that rendered their situation more dismal, as the disappearance of the light lessened the chance of the expected boats falling in with them. Mr. Wade proposed that they should now and then raise a general shout, as the boats might perhaps be within hearing, though they might not be able to discern them. This expedient was readily adopted. After the elapse of a them hour in the water, passed under an awful anxiety, the sound of the pulling of oars inspired them with unspeakable joy; and in the course of a quarter of an hour they were taken up by the boats and safely carried on board the Laurel where they were received with the kindness due to their misfortunes.

The boat which put off from the Ganges, had reached the Laurel some time before. It was found that she had taken on board thirty-eight persons, all of whom reached the Laurel in safety.

Mr. Wade, his officers and some of his men, embarked on board their boat from the Laurel on Friday last, to return to town, where they arrived on Monday afternoon.

We are happy to understand, that Mr. Wade is likely to get soon the better of his bruises. The boatswain, whose leg was shattered, has undergone amputation on board the Laurel, and is in a fair way of recovery. An European soldier, a lascar, and two servants, blown up by the explosion of the magazine, are the only lives lost.

The cause of the fire on board the Ganges is ascribed to the spontaneous combustion of a small quantity of wood oil contained in a dubber of leathern jar, which was stowed in the after gun room. A fire originating from a like cause occurred in the arsenal in Fort William, about eight years ago. The experiments of M. Georgi, an ingenious philosopher, have fully illustrated the subject of the inflammation of certain oils and many other substances, when placed in particular circumstances, and has established beyond question the occurrence of spontaneous combustion. In the case of the Ganges schooner, it is hardly possible that the fire could have originated from any other cause, as Mr. Wade strictly prohibited fire in any shape from being carried below, and the only light allowed was a candle in the hatchway, under the charge of a centinel.

The Ganges schooner on the first day of her late cruize in the roads, saw two vessels, a ship and a snow, which there is every reason to believe were the Enterprize privateer, and her consort the Hay (Pichegru.) Mr. Wade endeavored, by several skilful manœuvres, to draw the snow into shallow water, so as to take her out of the protection of the ship; but she cautiously avoided coming into shoal water or approaching the Ganges. The strange sail kept a signal for a pilot at the mast head all day; and once or twice stood out to speak her consort.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday next will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A likely healthy Negro Woman, aged about 29 years, with her child, about 2 years old—slaves for life.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

November 9.

On Saturday next, at 4 o'clock, will be sold on the premises,

A House and Lot:

The house is 13 by 14 feet, two story—the lot in front 30 feet 10 inches, and in depth 100 feet, to a 14 feet alley, subject to an annual rent of £6. 5—Terms of sale 30 and 60 days for approved negotiable notes.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

November 9.

A YOUNG MAN bred up in the commercial line, well acquainted with the French and Spanish languages, and who can bring the best recommendations, wishes to be employed in a merchant's counting house, or a public office—he would also engage as supercargo to any port. A few lines directed to A. A. V. and left with the printers of this paper will be attended to.

September 19.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Alexandria, November 9.

We warmly felicitate our countrymen on the sentiments that appear to animate the Honest Men in France in favor of the United States. The merchants of Havre have decidedly declared the decree of the 2d March respecting the Role d'Equipage, an abominable stretch of power in the directory, a breach of treaty, and a sanction for piracy against the defenceless Americans. We have every reason to believe, that the French merchants in different ports of France, in imitation of those of Havre will come forward to deprecate the villainous conduct of the directory towards this country. Aided by such respectable authority, how successful will the American envoys terminate their mission!

[N. Y. GAZ.]

The maritime courier of Havre speaks with indignation of the arbitrary conduct of the French government towards the United States, and most feelingly deplores the ill effect it has on the trade of that city. The seizure and confiscation of American property under the decree of March 2d, is called brigandage, and the French are under the present orders of government, compared to the pirates of Algiers and Morocco. The commerce of France is much injured by these piratical proceedings. Not a week passes without bankruptcies in Havre. The French merchants are alarmed—and afraid to risk their property under neutral flags—peace, peace, is the cry of all France.

No less than 120 thousand weight of coffee had been purchased up in Havre in one month—the price fell, and woe betide the purchasers, who entered into the speculation mostly on borrowed capital.

It is a subject of remark in the French papers, that while religion, laws, and manners, were respected in France, the people were distinguished for mildness and probity. But when violence once broke over the laws and religious institutions, France began to be peopled with robbers and assassins. Our readers will recollect how often we have repeated observations of the same kind. The loss of respect for religious institutions, for government and its administrators, must in all countries have one uniform effect, to demoralize and render ferocious the herd of mankind.

Effects will follow their causes. The depreciation of paper in John Law's time in France, was followed by every species of commercial injustice, speculations and failures, which have also been the fruits of fluctuating paper in the United States and has proved a greater scourge to this country than an eighty ears war.

The war in Europe has let loose armed vessels to plunder the merchant—and what scenes of villainy—what hosts of villains have covered the ocean! The treacherous and dastardly order of Nov. 1793, converted British ships into pirates, whole licentiousness it required all the vigor of the British government to restrain.—And the still more treacherous arret of March 2d, has exposed our industrious citizens to a series of French plunders, which have never been equalled in extent and cruelty.

(Com. Adv.)

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 4.

An apprehension appears to be entertained that the ensuing session of Congress may be held at some other place than the seat of government. It is not possible that the idea can be well founded. To say nothing of the great expence and inconvenience to the public which would result from a removal—it may safely be asserted that no possible cause exists to justify the measure.

The city of Philadelphia enjoys at this moment as great a degree of health as ever it did since its existence. It is totally free from infectious diseases, and enjoys as pure an air and is in every respect as healthy as any populous town on the continent.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 1.

Extract of a letter from an American captain, dated at Arquin, the 12th of September, to his owner in this city.

"On the 3d of September at sea, Porto-Rico bearing SSW. distant about 20 leagues, I fell in with a French privateer brig of 12 guns. The captain ordered out my boat, and me to come on board with my papers, with which I immediately complied. He first put the people in irons, and then lashed them to the foremast. I received a number of threats, but he found them to no purpose. He ordered his officers out of the cabin, presented a brace of pistols, and placed them before me—I believe he felt himself guilty, for he did not do it with a good face. He took the brig's yawl, two barrels of pork, two barrels of herrings, three kegs of butter, nine cheese, hams, ducks, four barrels of potatoes, four barrels of onions, a number of small articles not mentioned, and gave me an order on a gentleman in Jacquemel as follows:

"*Mr. Dark and Cloudy Weather,*

"Please to pay Pardan Almy, master of the American brig Electa, taken at sea by the privateer without fear, for the articles before mentioned, and send your order to Cape Francois to a man of the same description, and you will get your money."

No signature.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 25.

The president of the Charleston Insurance Company received by yesterday's post, from Mr. Habersham, the Postmaster General of the United States, an answer to his letter, representing the irregular mode in which the Northern Mails were brought to this city, and the consequent derangment and injury of mercantile correspondence.

Mr. H's reply is given in a very handsome manner; he informs, that he has sent orders to the post-master of Camden, Mr. D. T. or T. D. to hire an extra conveyance for all the mails which may at present be at Camden; and that in future, when any mails shall be too large for the usual conveyance, the same measure should be adopted.

At no period since the commencement of the publication of Porcupine's Gazette, has it been received regularly for two weeks, and the papers of every other printer in Philadelphia when any mails have been brought on, have always been regularly forwarded. The reformation now ordered, we hope will forward all letters and papers indiscriminately from Camden not even excluding the trash, as the paragraphist of that place has termed Porcupine's Gazette.

The above is substantial evidence of the propriety and necessity of applying to head-quarters for a redress of grievances in any department. Printers might have noticed and complained of the irregularity in the Post-Office department, fifty times in as many weeks, and Mr. D. T. or T. D. would have been at no pains to have relieved the public.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

IRISH SPECULATION!!

Sir H. B. Hayes, to the apprehension of whom a reward of 200l. was offered by government, for forcibly running away with Miss Pike of Cork, is taken, and in confinement. We are favored with the following particular account of that desperate act:—

A letter was sent to the young lady at a late hour in the night, acquainting her that a particular friend of her's was suddenly taken ill, and shewed strong symptoms of death: and that if even she set out upon the receipt of the letter to see this person, it was likely, if very great haste was not made, that death would take place before she, Miss Pike, could arrive.

The latter immediately ordered her carriage, after reading the letter, and set out to take a last farewell, as she imagined, of her friend; on her way, at a place near Glanmire, about two o'clock in the morning, the carriage was beset by five persons, one of whom was Sir Henry, and carried off in triumph to the knight's residence at Mount Vernon. A female was put into the carriage by the party, with Miss Pike, whose business was to soothe the young lady, and prevent fear from preying severely upon her.

When arrived at Vernon Mount, Miss Pike was conducted into the house, and introduced into a room, where a person, alledged to be a clergyman, was prepared for performing a marriage ceremony, in which she was intreated to give her consent to Sir H. but she resolutely refusing, he pulled out a pistol, and threatened to destroy himself if she did not comply. Although she still persisted in her resistance, a marriage ceremony was forced upon her, and she was obliged to receive a ring, which, as soon as she recovered the use of her hands, she contemptuously threw away.—Sir H. compelled her to follow him into a room, where, having tried in vain for some time every art to induce her to favor his designs, he left her confined.

She was soon after released by a near relative of the knight, who told the young lady she was not to be confined, and if she would but be satisfied, and comply with the intreaties that had been made to her, she might command the house and every person in it. The lady's friends, who had been apprised of this extraordinary adventure, by this time had reached Vernon Mount, and rescued her from the party.

Sir H. B. Hayes is the son of a brewer at Cork. He is about 35 years old, and was lately deprived of a company in the south Cork militia, in consequence of having struck Lord Doneraile, the Col. who had refused to fight him. He some years since married a lady of good connexions near Youghall, who left him a widower with seven children.

Miss Pike possesses 40 thousand pounds.

For Sale on a liberal credit,

THE BRIG

Dolphin,

One hundred and thirty three tons burthen, well found, and calculated for the West India trade. She is ready to take in a cargo, and may be sent to sea at a trifling expence.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

November 7.

MESSRS. PRICE & GIRD,

IN number 640, vol. V. of the Columbian Mirror, was inserted an address from me to Mr. Opie Lindsay, or his executors, to the following effect. You will oblige me if you will republish that, and add thereto my reiterated request.

"You will oblige me if you will, through the medium of your paper, present my compliments to Mr. Opie Lindsay, living in the neighbourhood of your town, who was lately a collector to Messrs. Forrest and Stoddard. —Mr. Lindsay will be so good as to bring in for a close, my settlement with that firm, dated April 7, 1787, amount £620 18 4½ sterling, which paper they transferred to Mr. Opie Lindsay. Mr. Lindsay will be pleased to recollect that Mr. Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, paid him a sum in full of the amount of the balance due; but Mr. Lindsay supposing I had made a mistake of a few shillings, requested Mr. Fitzhugh to suffer him to keep the settlement until he should see me, which Mr. F. did do, upon Mr. Lindsay's giving him a promise to call on me in two weeks—now as this promise was given in April 4th, 1795, and 25 months have elapsed, and I have not seen, or even heard from Mr. Lindsay, and he may possibly be dead, his executors are requested to give their attention to the contents."

"LANDON CARTER."

"Cleve, May 4, 1797."

Five months having gone by, and I have heard nothing from Mr. Lindsay, or his executors, it is a probable conjecture, that Mr. Lindsay was at that time on the bed of death, so as to be incapable to write, and of course there were no executors then to pay attention to my publication. I am compelled to account in this manner for the holding up my paper, for it would be indelicate to suppose an illicit motive for so doing. My mind having no other resource but to take it for granted that Mr. Lindsay is now actually dead and buried, and executors properly qualified, I am induced again to come forward to entreat, most earnestly the executors of the said Opie Lindsay, dec. will bring forth my paper, as aforesaid, for settlement, that I may, before I die, pay up the ballance, if there should be any due, and take it in.

I hope this publication will be considered as a general caution, if contrary to what I have supposed, Mr. Lindsay still lives, and having lost this paper, it should chance to fall into hands disposed to transfer it: For your readers may be assured that there can be only a few shillings due upon it, if there should be a mistake, as Mr. Lindsay supposes.

L. CARTER.

Cleve, October 30.

WHEREAS my wife Nancy Young has left my bed and board, this is therefore to caution all persons from harboring her or giving her credit on my account.

DAVID YOUNG.

November 8, 1797.

Nicholas Currell

Became intitled to 2666 2-3 acres of land for his services as a lieutenant during the late war; and it appears by the council books that a certificate issued to this effect, but it cannot be discovered that the claim has been carried further;—Notice is therefore given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that a law may pass, directing the Register of the Land Office to issue a warrant to James Currell, the legal representative of said Nicholas Currell, deceased,

September 30. 3mtaw

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
ON HARPER'S WHARF,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines; Jamaica, Windward Island, and New England Rum; Cogniac, Bourdeaux, Peach, and Apple Brandy; Hollands Gin, Whiskey, Molasses, Bohea, Souchong, Hyson-skin, Hyson, and Young Hyson Teas; Muscovado and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles in small boxes, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Mustard, Cayenne and black Pepper, Barley in kegs and barrels, Allum and Cadiz Salt, ship, pilot, and fine Bread, and a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, &c.

JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.

November 4. if

Lots on Duke Street for Sale.

On the 20th of next month, will be exposed to Public Sale in the town of Alexandria,

Sundry Lots of Ground, lying on Duke and Royal Streets, to the highest bidders for ready money.—A Plan of the Lots, with a more particular explanation of the terms, will be made known on the day of sale, by

Wm. HARTSHORNE, Trustee for ELISHA C. DICK.

Alex. 10th mo. 27th, 1797.

Agreeable to an order of the Trustees of the town of Centerville will be offered at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the 1st day of January, 1798, on twelve months credit,

All the Lots now remaining unsold. And if the sale should not be completed in one day, to continue from day to day, until they are all sold.

JA'S LANE TRIPLETT, C. T.

October 28.

A REWARD will be given by the *subscriber*, who may be found at Mr. Fulton's Tavern, for discovering the *person or persons*, concerned in *clandestinely* taking away off Lot, No. —, Cameron Street, west side of the Episcopal Church, in the legal possession of Mr. Taylor, Merchant Baltimore, Brick, Lime, Window Frames, a Frame of House, Lumber, and sundry other articles.

For Mr. WM. TAYLOR,
T. H. O'NEIL.

November 2.

Fredericksburg Annual Jockey Club Races,

ARE fixed for Tuesday the 14th, and Wednesday the 15th days of November.

On the first day of the Fredericksburg Races, *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* will be run for, by horses, &c. the properties of the members of the Jockey Club, Four Mile Heats, over the old race course, belonging to Colonel Lewis Willis.——Rules as usual.

On the second day of the Races, *One Hundred and Sixty Dollars*, Three Mile Heats, over the same ground, will be free for any horse, mare, or gelding, the property of a member of this club (excepting the winning horse on the first day.)

On the third day will be run for, a give and take purse, (supposed to amount to near *Two Hundred Dollars*) being a subscription of the town and vicinity, free for any horse, &c. the winning horses on the preceding days only excepted.

Horses to be named and entered on the evening before each race, with Mr. *William Herndon*, accompanied by indisputable certificates of their ages.

The gentlemen of the Jockey Club are requested to pay their Subscription Money immediately to the Treasurer.

CLARKIN STANARD,
Treasurer.

October 26.

ADAM LYNN,
GOLDSMITH, &c.
HAS JUST RECEIVED
An elegant assortment of
Steel watch chains & keys

He has also on hand, a large assortment of

Gold, Jewellery, Silver, plated, and fancy ware,

Which he offers for sale at his shop in King Street, opposite Messrs. Retson & Scott's, where he manufactures all kinds of Gold, Jewellery, and Silver ware in a modern stile.

The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

September 23. tepif

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to erect a remnant of the District Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

April 21. 1wgm

At a Court held for Fairfax County, the 18th day of October, 1797.

Robert Young & Co. Compl't.
against
Matthew F. Bowne and Theodorus J. Hamilton, under the firm of Matthew Franklin, Bowne & Comp. and John Mandeville, and Baldwin Dade, Def. } *In Chancery.*

THIS Defendants, Matthew Franklin Bowne, and Theodorus James Hamilton, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country:—On the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third Monday in December next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county,—and it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants John Mandeville and Baldwin Dade do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands belonging to the defendants Matthew Franklin Bowne and Theodorus James Hamilton, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

October 11. 2m

At a Court of Hustings held for the Town of Alexandria, the 2d day of October, 1797.

Robert Young and Company, compl'ts.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp. defend's. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of December term next, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of the above be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Court house of the town of Alexandria.—And it is further decreed and ordered that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons; James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

October 5. 2m

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 19th day of September, 1797.

Thomas Darne, Jun. assignee of Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company, Compl't.
against
Benjamin Grayson Orr, Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller and Sons, and Robert Camp, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Benjamin Grayson Orr not having entered his appearance, and given security agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the court house of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Philip Marsteller, Philip G. Marsteller, and Lewis Marsteller, under the firm of Marsteller & Sons, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or secrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayson Orr, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teste)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

September 30. 2m

MRS. GRIFFITH,

HAS removed from the Coffee House, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Vivent, in King-Street, where she can accommodate six or eight gentlemen with board.

☞ She has a two story Warehouse to rent.

November 7.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Thursday the 16th day of November next, at the Plantation whereon the late John Ratcliffe, dec'd. resided, at Ravensworth, near Mrs Price's, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money,

ALL THE STOCK AND PLANTATION UTENSILS,
CONSISTING OF
Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a waggon, a cart, &c.
ALSO,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
VIZ.

Feather beds, and furniture, a desk, chest of drawers, tables, chests, chairs, pots, pewter, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. By or before which day, it is requested, that all persons who have any just debts due them from the said deceased, will make the same known to the subscriber—and those who are indebted, will make immediate payment thereof to

R. RATCLIFFE.

N. B. The lease of the above mentioned Plantation, of two lives, for 165 acres of land, on which are tolerable improvements, is also for sale by private contract. R. R.

October 28. 1wep-awsaw

THE Subscriber having again engaged in the business of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few sober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either case apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any further information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank Head, near Alexandria,
March 28. tf

I HAVE for sale in the town of Dumfries a house two stories high, in good repair with a kitchen adjoining the same, a cellar under the house, and a stable on the same lot—it is in a good stand for a store, and is now rented a forty five pounds a year, subject to a ground rent of £10. 4. on a lease forever. Possession can be given the 1st of June 1798, and the terms of sale made known by application at the Post office in Dumfries, or to me at Boyd's hole, in King George county, Virginia.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, forbidding that any person who is a member of any of the Abolition Societies, (as they are termed) or others, whose general conduct indicate them to be busy and active persons in alienating, by any means whatsoever, slaves from their duty, should be eligible to serve as a juror in any cause whatever, in which the right of master and slave, on the subject of emancipation, is involved, and that if any person should be summoned by the sheriff, as a juror in such case, who the party interested as master, shall suspect, and cannot otherwise ascertain to be of that party, the said person, so summoned, before he shall be permitted to serve as a juror, shall be compelled to answer the interrogatories of such interested person, or party touching the facts, on oath, from which the court, before whom such person stand, shall determine, &c.

September 14.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to pass a law, for amending an act, intituled, "An Act, to reduce into one, the several acts concerning slaves, free negroes, and mulattoes," passed in 1795, by increasing the penalties therein inflicted on certain offenders, and to provide a more summary way to collect said penalties; and that if such person or persons, on conviction, do not pay down, or give security for the payment thereof in three months of the said penalties, that such offenders shall be subject to corporal pain, or imprisonment, according to the degree of his or her offence. And further, that such as in public assemblies make speeches, or other ill-conduct, which in any manner (in it effects) hath a tendency to alineate slaves from their duty, or otherwise to injure their masters, shall be considered as offenders against the said law, and that penalties and punishments may be inflicted on such, adequate to the injury that might arise from such proceedings.

September 14.

To the Humane.

ON the 27th of June last, a lad named GABRIEL SISTARE, left Belville, on the Ohio, near Marietta, with an intent, it is supposed, of going to Alexandria, and from thence to sea, and has not since been heard of. He is about 15 years old, of a dark complexion, somewhat marked with the small pox. Whoever possesses any information respecting him, or can afford him any assistance in returning to his friends in this place, and will inform the subscriber thereof, shall receive ample compensation for their trouble or expence, and the grateful thanks of an anxious family.

JOHN SISTARE.

New London, October 19, 1797.

Take Notice,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, for leave to establish a ferry from my land in Alexandria, to the Maryland shore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

November 4.

LOST,

At the late Fire in Riddle's Alley,

Two Fire Buckets,

Marked J. WISE—The numbers are not recollected, but supposed to be 3 and 4. Any information respecting them may be given at this office.

October 4.

CHARLES JONES,
COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former customers, that he has *again* commenced business at WEST END, Duke Street, where he purposes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a desire to give perfect satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto so amply experienced.

He has now in forwardness several NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finished at a very short notice, agreeably to the Purchaser's fancy, having a number of steady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his business *Extensively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the *first Eminence*, and erected suitable workshops, he is enabled to finish his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Descriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June. 10. tf

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the ship Pomona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Also from Lisbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for sale at their warehouse on King street.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Lisbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

FOR SALE,

THE house of the valuable premises whereon I now live, being a part of Bridoe's tract, lying in the county of Prince William, about twenty miles from Dumfries, and thirty six from Alexandria and Georgetown. The tenament in good order, the title for fifty years yet to come indisputable, the rent low, and a sufficient support of wood land for the term; the thirds from three to four years sufficient for the culture of six or eight hands. For terms apply on the premises.

SAMUEL WATSON.

September 5. tdf

I WISH to sell a tract of land near Centerville, in the county of Loudoun, containing between 8 and 900 acres, the soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and more than three fourths covered with valuable timber. The terms may be known on application to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN KEENE.

Loun county, Virginia,
August 17. } 12wif

Wants a Place,

A WOMAN who is capable of taking charge of a family, and can come well recommended.——Apply at the Mirror Printing Office.

October 28. tf

A FEW BALES OF

Blankets, Flannels, and Coarse Woolens,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN GILL.

October 28.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body, to increase the toll of my bridge at this place.

THOMAS MASON.

Colchester, Sept. 10.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, JUN.